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reveal their prominence, but also in the total evidence bulk largest, and therefore deserve first attention in a general survey.

To be sure, "personal religion" is far more in keeping with modern conceptions of religion, and there have not been wanting those who would refuse the name of religion to the Olympian worships with their large admixture of festive cheer and local patriotism. But surely puritanism and pietism are not the only forms of religion. Again, it is the less generally known forms of cult, as of other things, that naturally engage the attention of the specialist; and it is therefore difficult for the specialist to preserve a due sense of proportion in assessing the relative historical values of that which is so well known as to be trite (but not therefore less true) and of that which requires to be disclosed by elaborate research and painstaking reconstruction. This balance Dr. Farnell has endeavored not without success to maintain. To have done so in the brief compass of six lectures is no mean achievement. The special student of Greek religion will, of course, find little in the present book to interest him, except the author's matured judgment on several large questions and his evaluation of the several factors as indicated by the distribution of emphasis; but the general reader will, therefore, be able with the greater confidence to use it as a safe guide to a subject justly claiming the attention of thinking men.

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A First Book in Psychology. MARY WHITON CALKINS. Third revised edition. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912. Pp. xix + 426.

In presenting the third edition of this book the author has taken occasion to introduce certain revisions (chiefly by way of added and transferred portions) calculated to stress the social nature of the self, to emphasize the study of behavior, and to eliminate expressions suggestive of atomistic psychology. These changes are all in the direction of genuine improvement. Changes in conception in the discussions of attention, volition, and time, are also pointed out. A bibliographical supplement is added. The characteristic appendix (139 pages) is retained.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE NEUROLOGIE. January, 1913. *Syndrome paralysie générale subaigu; récidence à l'occasion d'une grossesse* (pp. 1-7): HENRI DAMAYE.—An account of a case of paresis partially cured by therapeutics, and in which a subsequent pregnancy caused a relapse followed by a fatal issue. *Le pouls des aliénés* (pp. 7-10): PROFESSOR SIKORSKY.—In each normal person, the pulse is character-

istic; and, as well as handwriting, constitutes a permanent feature of the individual. To each type of mental disorder there also corresponds a unique pulse, which synthetizes the symptoms of the psychosis. *Les trois "visions" de Benvenuto Cellini* (pp. 11-25): GEORGES VARENNE. — The three visions of Benvenuto Cellini were manifestations of a transitory psychosis, of hysterical origin. *Réforme du règlement de 1857 sur le service des aliénés* (pp. 25-35): DR. LEGRAIN. — The regulations now in vigor in insane asylums ought to be modified. The capital aim of these institutions ought to be the cure of the inmates. *Sur les relations entre traumatismes crâniens et maladies mentales et nerveuses* (pp. 35-40): F. W. MOTT. — Cranial traumatism may give rise to various psychoses, such as Korsakoff's. It is not easy, however, to tell how far the psychosis is due to the trauma and how far to the previous mental condition. *Revue des Sociétés. Analyses bibliographiques.*

REVUE DE MÉTAPHYSIQUE ET DE MORALE. January, 1913. *Sur les méthodes de la grammaire comparée* (pp. 1-15): A. MEILLET. — The author describes the method of reasoning of the comparativists and shows its logical limitations. *Le rythme du progrès et la loi des deux états* (pp. 16-60): L. WEBER. — A criticism of Comte's law of the three stages, substituting for it a sort of "binary rhythm" in which periods of speculative and of technical activity predominate in turn. *La nature de l'espace (fin.)* (pp. 61-100): CH. DUNAN. — The author examines the conceptions of space of Leibnitz and Kant and shows how mathematics points to the nativistic conception of space. *Note sur le sens équivoque des propositions particulières* (pp. 101-106): S. GINZBERT. — No definition of "some" is wholly satisfactory. "Reasoning becomes precise only at the expense of suppleness and inversely." *Études critiques. Les étapes de la philosophie mathématiques*: P. BOUTROUX. *Questions pratiques. La tempérance*: TH. RUYSSSEN. *Supplément.*

Bosanquet, Bernard. *The Distinction between Mind and Its Objects.* Manchester: University Press. 1913. Pp. 73. \$0.36.

Hadley, Arthur Twining. *Some Influences in Modern Philosophic Thought.* New Haven: Yale University Press. 1913. Pp. vii + 146.

Jerusalem, Wilhelm. *Einleitung in die Philosophie.* Fünfte und Sechste Auflage. Vienna and Leipzig: Wilhelm Braumüller. 1913. Pp. xiv + 402. 7 M.

Jevons, F. B. *Personality.* New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1913. Pp. vii + 172.

Santayana, George. *Winds of Doctrine: Studies in Contemporary Opinion.* London: J. M. Dent and Sons. New York: Scribners. 1913. Pp. 215.

Wilm, E. C. *The Problem of Religion.* Boston: The Pilgrim Press. 1912. Pp. xii + 240. \$1.25.

Woods, Frederick A. *The Influence of Monarchs.* New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. Pp. xiii + 422.